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LEGISLATION AND EDUCATION

At the T. A. S. anniversary the other evening Mr. C. J. Foy made a very strong appea for temperance and gave some convincing arguments against liquor. But there was a slight inconsistency in his attitude toward temperance legislation. Mr. Foy contended that temperance can only be brought about by education. He did not believe in Local Option or ary of the popular methods of dealing with the evil.

Apart from the merits or de merits of Local Option or any other kind of legislation. Mr. Foy must admit that to govern any country properly you must impose definite restriction upon certain things. Mr. Foy himself cited the case of Mexico as being an instance where liberty had become license. Education is a good thing. It is the best thing, but to educate you must have fixed rules, you must have discipline. No child will be good or obey its parent by mere verbal instruction, any parent knows this. All men will not obey the moral law or the laws of the country for the love of them. Does Mr. Foy suppose that if murder, robbery, bigamy. were not prohibited and punishable by law that these crimes would not b: committed more than they are ?

To institute a law against bigamy does not get rid of bigamy, but it brands the bigamist as a criminal, and that fact has a restraining influence upon men, giving them a distinct sense of right and wrong.

"The feat o' hell's the hangman whip To keep the wretch in order."

The Bishop made a very sensible comment on the address when he said we should support every legitimate and fair means of dealing with intemperance. While we do not believe in extreme legislation we cannot agree with Mr. Foy that the only way of getting rid of the liquor evil is by education. If Mr. Foy followed out his own very excellent arguments to their logical conclusion he would see that education involves restraint and outside torce. He himself quoted the words, "lead us not into temptation."

The T. A. S. has done a good work in Peterborough, its methods have been largely along educative lines among its members but no society lives unto itself and many of its members have used their influence in the direction of practical methods of dealing with the problem during the fourteen years the T. A. S. has been in existence. -Peterborough Review.

FOR A CLEAN STAGE.

All credit to Mr. John Griffin, head of Griffin's theatrical c rcuit, for the decisive ction he

minds foul pictures, or suggestive dialogue or performance is a crime against youth. Toronto has one theatre pretty well given to smut but there is smut-loving section in Toronto large enough to make such a venture profitable. In Belleville or St. Catharines a few indecent performances would incurably alienate the better class of citizens, from whom theatres derive the bulk of their revenues.

We have always held that lewdness and blackguardism were quite uncalled for, both in the drama and on the stage. Resort to these low devices is always a confession of weakness on the part of the playwright or the actor. John Rurtherford needed no such adornment in his compelling play, "The Breed of the Treshams," and Martin Harvey was able to captivate and thrill his audience without the slightest imputation of suggestiveness, in look, in word, or in action.

We have read a great deal lately about the wave of indecency that is sweeping over the stage and even the "movies," in New York City. We are content to allow New York to establish certain standards for us in the field of dramatic art, but we will certainly not permit them to send out any streams of foulness in our direction wit jout protest.

We again congratulate Mr. Griffin upon his commendable course. He has shown manly regard for the Canadian home and Canadian ideals, and at the same time we should suggest, admirable business sense.

BELLEVILLE'S POPULATION

The population of Belleville is now nearly twelve thousard, according to the statistics collected by Assessor Kerr in his annual rounds. The exact figures are 11,893. The actual increase the past year was 692. Not only has population grown, bu there was a splendid increase in building activity. No less than 125 new dwellings were crected during the year

1913. While a large part of the credit for this growth and progress is due to the push and enterprise of our own citizens, it is well to remember that all our enterprise would have been unavailing were it not for the wide visjoned policy of Canadian expansion introduced by the liberal party.

Most of us can recall what a dead one Belleville was prior to 1896. Trade was utterly stagnant, our manufacturers had nearly all failed and been closed out, property could scarcely be given away to anyone who was capable of paying taxes, our brainlest and most enterprising young men were flitting away in droves to raise the standing of citizenship in the United States. It is a dismal story and we will not dwell upon it.

Then came Laurier and the great awaken ing. You all remember how new life was in fused into the discouraged East, and the marvellous development of the unknown and pled West. Don't say that governments have nothing to do with the creation of prosperity. The man who makes an assertion like that is a bone-head upon whom the plainest teachings of history are lost. Had the British preference, and the policy of intelligently advertising Canada in the British I les, among the nations of Europe, and in the United States, anything to do with turning the tide of immigration and prosperity in the direction of this unknown but naturally potent dominion? Had they? Has the sun anything to do with lighting and warming up this frigid old earth? And then to think that the imperial-minded author of all these wonderful policies of national expansion should be whispered out of office by the very men who were enriched by the benefits he had created. To think that instead of progressive, sagacious statesmanship we should deliberately choose bobrogerisation!

If that conference of Front Street property owners didn't give us a permanent pavement it certainly did dig up the important fact that there are several excellent preparations for the purpose on the market. The educational value of such neighborly gatherings is not to be dispised.

It some of the jelly-fish in Right Honourable Robert's cabinet had only a portion of the backbone of Colonel the Honourable Sam we would not have the invertebrate grovelling before nationalism and flunkeyism that has served to make the present government at Ottawa the most inert and impotent since the days of the discovery.

Any of our married men who have been getting a raw deal at tea meetings, socials, ladies' aid banquets, tango teas, or similar festivities should , ay heed to the following valuable hint in a note that appeared in Saturday's issue of the Kingston Standard .--

At a recent church supper the services of young ladies who at previous suppers had done the waiting was discontinued because it is alleged, they had given the best and the most of the feast to the young men. At the supper in question the married ladies did the waiting and the majority being mothers as well as wives, the fathers and sons got an equal show. It is a noteworthy fact the fathers voted the supper the best that they had yet attended.

Prince Edward county is gradually getting swamped by the sand that is drifting up every year in greater volume from Lake Ontario, The county council has just memorialised the provincial legislature to have the area reforested in order to prevent the further encroachment upon the agricultural land of the affected district east of Wellington. Prince Edward has been rather proud of these great sand dunes and the strange natural phenomenon they presented, but when it comes to giving up farm buildings, orchards, and choice land to the ever advancing drifts of white sand-well, the phenomenon comes a little expensive. If the government undertakes the reforesting of this barren area the experiment will be watched with great interest. At this distance it would look like a pretty tough proposition for the forestry experts.

One would think from the pow-wow in the Kingston papers that their hockey team had won the championship of British North America and was about to issue a challenge to the inhabitants of the planet Jupiter. A few evenings ago Colonel Marsh's gallant boys inflicted a decisive defeat on the indoor baseball team from Kingston, but there was no hysterical cackling and crowing in this city over defeated opponents who had played the game like honorable men and lost. In Belleville we wear our laurels with becoming modesty. But when defeat comes our way, as come it occasionally must in our various athletic activities, we accept the adverse decision quite as philosophically, knowing that some one has to lose or there would be no hockey. Belleville is quite content with having had teams in both the intermediate and junior hockey fields who came home with a high percentage of victories, but they are far more proud of the fact that in all the contests their boys stood up and played the game and kept their colors clean. ++++

new magnetite lights flooding their room with a soft radiance that looked for all the world like Auction Sale the coming of the sun on his regular morning trip. The two gentlemen in question, while

that it was due to magnetite. Neither magnet Madoc, on nor tite had anything to do with the case. It appears that both gentlemen had been brought up on the farm, and Lindsay was such an ex- commencing at 12 o'clock the

act reproduction of their old cural surroundings; that they couldn't get away from the illusion 20 High-Grade Holstein Cows that they were back again to the home of 1 their youth, where it was necessary to rise 23 She early in order to do the milking and other

chores before breakfast time. +0+

The Peterborough Revie w thus calls attention to the anomalous newspaper situation in dalies to crush the smaller city daily papers out of existence by inducing the post office department to pay the cost of carrying the big papers out to subscribers all over the country at the absurdly low prices of one dollar a year, -

As for newspaper monopolists, there is little to be said in fayor of so many papers being under the control of one man of such autocratic power. Newspapers in the smaller towns suffer a great deal from having to compete with the cheap rate at which they supply outlying districts. The average reader cannot understand why he can have a mighty big paper (plenty of paper!) sent to him printed and postal paid, for one dollar per year. It is little wonder he complains when he has to pay four dollars per year for a much smaller-local paper. This unfair competition could be rectified by legislation.

*** The Toronto Globe in its own vigorous way thus calls attention to the menace to our Do you need a cheese industry. The Ontario has frequently commented upon the same subject,-

The new tatiff of the United States, which permits Canadian mllk and cream to enter duty free while taxing Canadian butter and cheese, is playing hob with the creameries and cheese factories. It was reported last week at the meeting of the Eastery Dairymen's Association that no less than forty factories in the border counties had been closed because the farmers preferred to ship their milk and cream to the United States: A similar movement is reported from the districts within

easy haul of Detroit and Buffalo. The matter is entirely one of price and convenience. If the farmers along the border can make more money by shipping out milk and cream to the United than by haufand it to the cheese and butter factories, and can do more handily, they will not be prevented by the cry that they are ex-porting raw material instead of finished products. They will probably tell their critics that under the reciprocity agreement cheese and butter could have been exported duty free as well as milk and cream, and that the cheese and butter factories would then have had an additional market for their finished products. Every fresh development following upou the revision of the United States tariff shows that a great mistake was made in rejecting the proposal to throw off almost all the food taxes on both sides of the border and in troduce free trade in foodstuffs. Under reciprocity the Ganadian butter and chees manufactu ers would have had as free entrance for their products as the milk producer. X



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has taken to abolish indecency and vulgarity from the playhouses under his control. The following news despatch from St. Catharines will explain Mr. Griffin's attitude,-

St. Catharines, Feb. 7 .- John Griffin, the Toronto man who runs a long string of theatres, came over here the other day and last night dropped into his own vaudeville house. A pair of vaudevillians, a man and woman, as a climax did a rather vulgar turn. Mr. Griffin went behind the.

"Say" he said to the man, "you've got to can that climax."

"Why?" queried the entertainer. "Be-cause it's not decent, and I won't stand for it, that's all," said Mr. Griffin.

The man wouldn't cut out the climax so Mr. Uriffin discharged him. Forthwith he wrote out a list of instructions for all his houses, which expressly stated that certain words must not be used on any of his stages : neither must there be anything suggestive said or acted, any manager being given permission to immediately dismiss any actor who is guilty of such a thing. There has been a good deal of complaint against vulgarity and indecency on the stage here and in other places, and it has been very often remarked that the vaudeville should be censored as well as the moving-picture.

This same pair appeared in Belleville some time ago, and the bold suggestiveness of their act was the source of much decidedly unfavorable comment. It is therefore a matter of congratulation that Mr. Griffin was enabled to see for himself. Anyone who is acquainted with Mr. Griffin knows that he is extremely rigid about the moral tone of the presentations that take place in the theatres under his management. It is not possible to know in advance the minute character of the vaudeville acts to be presented but the instructions he is sending out to his local managers should have a wholesome effect. Although it should be stated that exhibitions of the character complained about have been quite unusual. While the performances have not always reached a high standard of artistic excellence, they have almost uniformly been free from objectionable feattures.

It is a matter of supreme importance that the vaudeville and moving picture houses in our smaller cities and towns should be clean and decent. The audiences are largely composed of children, and immature girlhood and boyhood, and to present to these impressionable

And Belleville! Renewed, rejuvenated, reinvigorated and trebly benefited Belleville ! To think that this city should by a majority of fivehundred and forty votes display such towering ingratitude as to show its preference for a party whose only conception of statesmanship is to "dash away and spend the money."

It was truly said that Canada needed a chastening, and in 1911 we fashioned the rod to scourge our own backs.

How long it will take the present aggregation of reactionaries to take us back to the doldrums and dumps, and the awe inspiring stag nation of the National Poverty days, it is hard to say. It requires some time to destroy a fabric so well fashioned as the prosperity of the New Cana la, dating from 1896. But we have had a foretaste the present winter of what may be expected. The old note of buoyant optimism in Canada is not quite so confident now as it was only three short years ago. Let us all earnestly hope that the hands of the spoilers may be somewhat stayed until the people of this great nation have had an opportunity in a general election to undo to some extent the mischief engendered in 1911.

Houses of poured concrete seem to have met with great favor in Europe. At Salindre, Southern France, 120 are being built at \$1,088 each, about 20 per cent. hefow the cost of similar brick houses.

Newspaper men are currently and commonly supposed to have hides about as tough and thick as the leather shield possessed by a rhinoceros. We do not know of any class so responsive to a kindly word as the editors and publishers of newspapers. We suppose the opposite idea has gone abroad owing to a bad habit many editorial writers have of calling one another names.

The last issue of The Stirling News Argus contains an editorial entitled, "A Bright Spot in the Editor's life." The editorial remarks were called forth by the editor having received a remittance of \$1.50 for a year's subscription and also a few kind words from a subscriber in the United States,

The editor's joy was somewhat marred however by the receipt of a notice from a young man with a good situation in Toronto to stop his paper. Hecould no longer afford the dollar to pay fifty two visits of the paper from his home which he had left only two years before, and where nearly all his relatives still remained.

It is regrettable to see how many young men when they leave the home town to reside in a larger place, regard it as an evidence of manliness to sneer at the old enviroment and all it contained. As the News Argus says,-"They are all narrow self, with little or no spirit of home feeling or patriotism."

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There has been a malicious rumor about town that two of Belleville's leading busines men while on a recent all-night visit to Lindsay arose from their couches about 3.30 a. m. under the impression that it was broad daylight, "the

"WHAT I LIVE FOR." I live for those who love me, For those I know are true, For the heaven that smiles above me And awaits my spirit too; For the human ties that bind me, For the task by God assigned me, For the bright hopes left behind me, And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story, Who have suffered for my sake, To emulate their glory, And follow in their wake. Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages, The people of all ages, Whose deeds crown history's pages, And time's great volume make.

I live to hail the season By gifted minds foretold, When man shall rule by reason, And not alone by gold; When man to man united, And every wrong thing righted, The whole world shall be lighted As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion With all that is divine, To feel there is a union, 'Twixt nature's heart and mine,

To profit by affliction, Reap truth from fields of fiction, Grow wiser from conviction, And fulfil each grand design.

I live for those who love me, For those who love me true, For the heaven that smiles above me And awaits my spirit, too; For the wrongs that need resistance, For the cause that lacks assistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that I can do -G. Linnaeus Bank



RIDGEVILLE, ONT.